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The Grant county grand jury seems to and necessary institution.

Medsker's justice of the peace bill was sent has reported favorably with some amendments. It is to be hoped the bill will get through.

The discovery that some students of the State Normal School drink liquor and play but it shows they are no better and should not be invested by law with special privileges.

The country is more interested in the preservation of Mr. McKinley's health and nuisance and he should cooperate with Mr. McKinley's friends to put

It begins to look as if judges, juries and courts to grant new trials and of Governors to interfere encourage a hope that the a reform in this regard is at

The worst the opponents of the street-car bill can say against it is that it is simply scheme to turn the city and its streets over from one monopoly to another. This is not true, but if it were, a monopoly that proposes to pay a large bonus for its franchise and contribute to the improvement of the streets is preferable to one that persistently refuses to do anything.

eral lining up of the powers Russia may be found supporting Greece. King George's sister, the dowager empress of Russia, is Russian councils, and it was Price George who saved the young Czar liceman during his Japanese tour. It may turn out that the King of Greece is not

The "Christians" of Crete seem, according to all accounts, to resemble closely the Armenians, their Christianity being rather of the militant than the spiritual order. Paul did not have a good opinion of them in old time, accepting with approval, as he Cretans are always liars, evil beasts." They have had a chance to reof mendacity, but certainly they have not become distinguished for meek and lowly qualities.

Southern Prison into an intermediate or reformatory prison. This is a substitute which provided for the establishment of a new reformatory prison, and ~ method. Under the present bill all convicts under a certain age, unless convicted a secend or third time, will be sent to the Southern Prison, the management of which will be on reformatory lines. The bill provides ing is said in regard to politics there is reason to expect that both parties will b represented on the board. The bill is advance step in prison reform, and, it hoped, will become a law.

of intelligence and morality Marion is an before the community as any of their neighpart of the county, but hitherto he had been regarded as an honest man. The Marion Chronicle says: "John C. Evans had the reputation of being an honorable this charge against him. He an honest Grant county family, He was president of a bank, elected to that responsible position because he had the confidence of the people, and because would add strength to the bank in the community. But he grew greedy, avaricious and dishonest in his ambition to grow rich. He became a dangerous man, and rapidly developed into a nasty criminal." Nothing but an accursed greed for gain could have led men into a conspiracy in conception and so abominapeople engaged. The lawyers who tried on technicalities and finally tried to bribe the jury were as bad as the original conspirators, and if justice gets her dues the whole gang will serve time in the penitentiary.

weeds so long as the noxious

evil to a considerable extent and will be an have given little attention to the subject. On the purely aesthetic grounds of improvthe bill is commendable also.

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS.

A current item says that the special session of Congress cannot begin much before the middle of April because the President must give thirty days' notice. This is mistake. No thirty days' notice is required. The Constitution simply says the President "may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses or either of the charter which the Citizens' Company them." He may convene them on a week's notice if he so desires, though that would be rather short time for members from the Pacific coast to reach Washington. In former times when facilities for travel were poor a longer notice of special sessions was necessary, though the event itself was rare. The first special session, that of the Fifth Congress, was called by President John Adams, in 1797. The proclamation was Issued March 25 and the date of convening was May 15. In his special message at the beginning of the session the President LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner | said: "The personal inconveniences to the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives on leaving their families and private affairs at this season of the year are so obvious that I the more regret the extraordinary occasion which has rendered the convention of Congress indispensable." The principal occasion was be nobly vindicating its position as a useful | threatened trouble between the United States and France, but the national finances also demanded attention. The Pres-The committee to which Representative | ident, addressing the House of Representa-

It is particularly your province to consider the state of the public finances and to their duties. These notions may be antiadopt such measures respecting them as quated and born of traditions which, as exigencies shall be found to require. The extinguishment of the public debt, and a provision of funds to defray any extraordinary expenses will of course call for your serious attention. Although the imposition of new burdens cannot be in itself agree able, yet there is no ground to doubt that the American people will expect from you such measures as their actual engagements. their present security and future interests

Though written in 1797 this would fit the present situation fairly well. A few days after his inauguration, March 4, 1809, James of Congress on the 23d of May following. ing of Congress, especially when the Pres ident's intention is understood in advance. as is the case now. It is probable the new Congress will be convened not later than March 25.

THE ONE GREAT POWER OF EUROPE For many years past the world has heard

ing the powers that maintained great treaties, alliances and dreibunds shape the destinies of Europe. Next to maintaining their great armies and navies the principal If events in Europe should lead to a gen- occupation of these powers is to defend the divine right of kings, uphold reigning dynasties, keep their own people in subjection and watch one another. For years past they have made a false pretense of preserving what they call "the balance of power" and through it the peace of Europe The so-called balance of power is th euphemistic name for the established system of tyranny and oppression. It is kind of international code of honor among royal thieves intended to prevent one from getting an advantage over another. For many years past the great powers have been devoting their energies to maintaining that it was necessary to the preservation a long time Turkey has been the sick man had he not been protected, doctored and nursed by the great powers. They would willingly have let him die and shared his assets if they could have agreed on a basis they nursed and kept him alive. For two years past they have stood by and calmly and showed abundance of energy in the perpetration of massacres. While the Armenians have been butchered by thousands in cold blood the great powers, responsible for the maintenance of Turkey in Europe, atrocities. They were sorry, but they could situation, but they could not help it. At when the great powers have begun to move in unison, a situation that demands their intervention. Greece has made war Such a revelation of rottenness as that Turkey and the great powers are in a fertion of Greece are less than those of Inany backing, but she has drawn the sword and declared that Turkey must get out of Crete. The powers protested, but they were told "Greece accepts full responsibility for of them, Banker Evans, lived They cannot understand how poor, poverty stricken Greece should dare to make war on the sick man they have been nursing mind their own business. The present attitemptible. In the present situation the one really great power of Europe is little

A MATTER FOR THE CITY. Any attempt by the House to amend the text as passed to engrossment in the Senate will inure to the advantage of the Citizens' Street-railroad Company, which two years ago defeated a bill simply requiring it to pave between the tracks. There is much idle talk about the Legislature to the effect that the Senate bill is simply intended to compel the Citizens' Company to pay the City Company a large bonus for its charter measure which passed the or to get out of the way. This sort of talk donday is of practical interest to | cannot deceive those who know that the has been the complaint of the speculators who have manipulated the of farmers in the State that | Citizens' affairs have already capitalized plants were allowed to grow undisturbed other company. Any amendment relative on public roadsides: it availed nothing that to fares will impair the chances of the bill.

they kept the thoroughfares next their own | Besides, it is an unheard-of thing for a property clear if their neighbors did not | Legislature to regulate the fares of a streetdo likewise. It is true that such measure, railway company. That is done by the if it becomes a law, will not affect those | municipality granting the franchise. If the greater plague spots, the slovenly farmers' Legislature attempts to regulate the fares weedy lands, but it will remedy the weed for street railways in cities, thereby asagricultural object lesson to the men who councils, its successors can do little else than wrangle over 3 or 5-cent fares for this or that city. Let the Legislature attend to ing the appearance of the country roads | the corporate end of street-railway matters and leave city councils and cities to attend to the fixing of fares, the value of the franchises and arrange the details of contracts between corporations and cities. Let the Legislature terminate the charter to comply with the franchise of the city, leaving the rest to the citizens and their local government. Last night a citizens' meeting showed that among thinking people there is but one opinion and that is to terminate claims to be perpetual. The people of Indianapolis will attend to the rest, and in a manner which will promote the general interests of the city. They understand the situation much better than the Legislature can. Let the people of Indianapolis manage their own affairs as regards the occupation of its streets, the fares and the values of street-railway franchises. Do not treat them as if they were under guardian-

THE MOTHERS' CONVENTION.

With all due respect to the "mothers'

who are about to meet in convention at

Washington it must be said that only those persons lacking in the sense of humor can consider the gathering without a smile, Notwithstanding the advent of the new woman and the general acceptance of some very liberal ideas concerning the field of work and the possibilities of the sisterhood, the average man and woman cherish a conception of motherhood and its duties which do not fit in the least with the idea of conventions held for the purpose of regulating the subjection in which their sex has been held by the male of the species for so many whose wisdom comes from other and higher ideal, it must be acknowledged, is not alignorant should be undertaken by persons Washington gathering presumably are. At least, it is not surprising in this day much of the great powers of Europe, meanorganization and teaching proclamation that the work is attempted. And it is no more than right that the case of good advice from editors and preachers a good father? And yet it is the basic purpose, the raison d'etre of his existence."

Warming up she continues after this Considering that we see it on every finger post that the State is based upon the family, it would seem high time that both parents were finding this out. The mothers are-some mothers are. The fathers have got just far enough to make fun of the nothers for beginning to discover their imitations. This is good, as far as it goes, and a certain advance upon the past, but one would like to see a corresponding uneasiness on the part of the fathers. Would I not like to see a reporter sent out to hunt "copy" on that subject! Would he find nen congregated at any one place outside Bless you, yes; the of business hours? clubs would be full. Let the reporter listen with all his ears for one word on the chiefest object of their lives, and what would he hear? Any discussion of the public schools? Anything on kindergartens; books for children; "Obedience in the Family;" Mind of a Child;" "When and How to Say Sympathy the Mainspring any such topics as these which may be found in almost any year book of woman's club in almost any State in the Not much! The fathers of the land shun all such extraneous and puerile subjects and keep nobly to the tariff, free silver, and the weaknesses of their wives. That is, the best of them do. Of the sublects discussed by those who are not the best, the less said the better.

Now, Mr. Editor, do you not think that it better to cease to take the Woman's Club as a joke? Liquor dealers organize. Why? Because they can sell more whisky. Doctors organize. Why? Because they can fight disease and ignorance when united better than they can single assailed from all sides because it results in their invincibility. Do any of these organize because it will make them better fit to be fathers to the next generation? Alas! no. They would blush, if they could, at the bare idea. Then, Mr. Editor, since it is only one-half of parenthood that does this thing, let the other half take off its hat! And that, it appears, is all that is left for

Mr. Editor or any other man to do under

Reader, Anderson: There is no premium at London and Paris; it is matter of agreement with the consul general.

Considerable sentiment has been aroused

it appears, especially among the women of the city, in favor of passing a curfew ordinance making it a misdemeaner for children under sixteen to be on the streets unsaid to work well. There is no question as to the desirability of having children in their homes at an early hour in the evening, and if a city ordinance will effect this end, then it is to be commended, even though it be a further step in the way of regulating personal and family affairs to which city and State legislation now so strongly tends. There is room for doubt, however, as to whether the popular sentiment in a city of this size is sufficiently strong to make a general enforcement of the law possible. In the smaller towns the prevailing opinion on such matters is easily ascertained and is apt to be of a character that compels the observance of all reasonable police regulations. In larger communities diverse and conflicting interests render a unity of purpose and enthusiasm for reform difficult, if not impossible, to secure, and both are neded in order to prevent an ordinance of this character from becoming a dead letter. To pass it and let it become perative is worse than to have no ordinance of the kind. It is probable that the propensity of youth on wheels to roam of Dippel's chief witnesses as to his so- car company in the Denison

where parents wot not at unseemly hours

is causing the agitation of the subject. This propensity certainly needs a check, and if parents are unequal to the situation or unwisely indifferent, then it may be well for the police to come to their aid. Such an ordinance might, at least, have an educational effect upon parents, as well as

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Poem for the Young. "Would Willie miss his grandmamma, If grandma were to die?" He would. She always helps him to A second piece of pie

Drawbacks. There is no rose without a thorn.

There's fuzz on all the peaches: There never is a banquet given Without a lot of speeches. Is that the Reason! Watts-I wonder what is the idea of

painting our war vessels white? I should think it would be too easily seen. Potts-It may be that white is the color which will show the plainest at the bottom of the sea.

The Cheerful Idiot.

"That was a queer story about a man in Minnesota being treed by wolves while on his way to be married," said the shoe clerk boarder. "Most remarkable exhibition of animal intelligence I know of," said the Cheerful

Idiot.

"Animal intelligence?" "Yes. They must have realized how tender he would be at that time."

CAUCUS ACTION TAKEN ON THE BE-NEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

No Congressional Apportionment-Supreme Court Librarian and Sheriff.

though it accomplished much business, it adjourned early. The first question taken up was the motion entered at the last meeting of the caucus a week ago to reconsider the determination to make no reapportionment for congressional purposes. While there has been considerable demand for a rearrangement from some of the districts, the majority of the members were of the opinion that if this work was undertaken thus late in the session it might be hastily done and the congressional apportionment left in unsatisfactory shape. The motion to reconsider was, therefore, defeated by a vote of

The most important action of the caucus was the adoption of a resolution for a measure placing the benevolent institutions of the State under the control of nonpartisan boards of three, to be appointed by the Governor. The measure adopted two years ago dividing the eighteen members of these boards between the two parties proved unsatisfactory in the hands of Governor Matthews, who, instead of carrying out the spirit of the law, was careful to put a Democratic majority in control of every institution where there was a demand for reform and a Republican majority where it was conceded that no change should be made It was the complaints concerning the spoils system and general mismanagement of the Southern Hospital at Evansville more than any other cause that led the majority to decide upon a measure that will abolish the present boards and give the Governor an opporturity to reorganize them upon a business basis. Those who know Governor Mount-and the people of Indiana are pretty well acquainted with him by this time have no doubt that he will put in control of the institutions men who will conduct them economically and well, and that they executive chair. Senator Newby called Senator Shively to the chair while he offered the resolution, and the following committee of five was appointed to draw the bill and report it for the action of the caucus next Friday night: Senators Newby and Houghton and Representatives Smith. Patterson of Funton and Linck. Senator Shively, who was the author of

the present law and the leader in the hard fight made for it two years ago, said last evening: "I am heartily in accord with the action we took to-night. The measure of two years ago was in the nature of a compromise and was abused in the enforcement. This action is deliberate and proper. I feel that in the hands of Governor Mount the institutions will be safe. Nothing was said in the resolution or upon the floor on the point of compensation for members of the boards, but it is the

general impression that they will serve without compensation A bill prepared by Representative Nicholson was made a caucus measure, giving the judges of the Appellate Court a voice in the election of the law librarian and sheriff, both of whom are officers for both courts. It abolishes both offices and creates new ones in their stead and has the effect of ousting the present incumbents. A bill amending the charter of Fort Wayne so that the Council shall consist of two members elected from each ward was also made a caucus measure.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Arrangements for the General Meeting at Winom.

Presbyterians of Indiana and Indianapolis are making extensive preparations for the entertainment of delegates to the 109th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. which contenes at Winona May 20. It is to be a mammoth affair, and extensive all, for the shouts of the crowd would preparations are necessary for the care of A meeting will be held at the Second Presbyterian Church to-night for the purpose of enlisting the aid of Indianapolis Presbyterians in the plan of entertainment. The assembly park at Winona is undergoing extensive preparation for the event Thirty new cottages are being erected and hotels and boarding houses are being enlarged. A large building known as the women's building has been erected. It will e a complete hotel and restaurant, with

Women's Exchange Officers. The annual meeting of the Women's Exchange was held Monday, and the election

offices and assembly room for the women

who meet in connection with the General

Assembly. The house contains 200 sleeping

rooms, large kitchen, dming room, office

expected during the period of the assembly.

resulted: President, Mrs. E. F. Hodges vice president, Mrs. G. F. Adams; secretary, Mrs. H. B. Holman; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Bement Lyman; treasurer, Mrs. C. F. Sayles. The exchange has been self-supporting since the beginning, and is almost alone in this record among the exchanges of the entire country. A feature the exchange is the noon luncheon of home-cooked food each day from 11 to 2 o'clock. There is a large number of con-

Tired of the Civic League. W. W. Ensley, the detective who was instrumental in securing evidence against saloon keepers for violating the Nicholson to a friend here, saying he has had enough of the Civic League people. He says he was put off from time to time about his pay until he "tumbled" that he was being kept here as a witness until after the cases were tried, and then he got out of town, An affidavit has been made by the woman with whom Ensley boarded here, stating that he was paid to leave town.

Serious Allegation Against Grady. Superintendent Colbert Monday night received a call from Policeman Dippel, who was dismissed from the force for drunkenness. Mr. Colbert says Dippel confessed to drinking with L. P. Grady, and that Grady advised him to deny the charges when he

CITIZENS ALIVE TO THE NEEDS OF STREET-CAR LEGISLATION.

English's Opera House Filled, and the Speakers for the Senate Bilf'all Cheered Lustily.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

RHODY" SHIEL, ONE OF VERNER'S "GUESTS," HAS A HOT TIME.

Addresses by John W. Kern, F. J. Van Vorhis, I. S. Gordon, Rev. R. V. Hunter and Philip Rappaport.

Yesterday the morning papers contained, for the first time, a notice that there would be a mass meeting at English's Opera House last night for the purpose of expressing the sentiment of the people of this city in regard to the measure now pending in the Legislature to declare that the Citizens' Street-railroad Company has no fee simple to the streets of this city, and when the meeting was called to order, less than fifteen hours after the first notice was published, the opera house was filled with representative people. The business and professional men of the city were there in great numbers and the workingmen and mechanics turned out and took fully as much interest in the affair. It was a meeting that was full of enthusiasm from the their disapproval of the proceedings. These | much interested; to bid them and the memwere R. R. Shiel, a man who is now, or bers of the lower house from this county settled question as to the termination of The Republican joint caucus last evening recently was, a stockholder in the company, Godspeed and assure them that the people the charter of the Citizens' Company, se son is a member of the Legislature and is, for some reason, opposed to the bill, although he does not live here and can have no good reason for opposing a measure that affects this city only and which is strongly favored by the people of this

These two men came into evidence when the vote on the adoption of a resolution was taken. The ayes were called for by Chairman John W. Kern, and the vote was so strong and lusty that he did not think it worth while to call for a negative vote. it being apparent that there could not be as many as half a dozen people there who could vote on the other side. Mr. Kern announced that the resolution was unanimously adopted. Immediately Mr. Shideler called for the negative vote. There was a howl of disapproval before Mr. Kern had an opportunity to say anything. As soon as the noise subsided sufficiently for him to be heard "Rhody" Shiel was on the foor demanding the attention of the chair. "Mr. Chairman," he cried, waving his

hands like a windmill. "This meeting," said Chairman Kern, as soon as he could restore order sufficiently to be heard, "was called for those who are in favor of what is known as Senate bill No. 61, and not for those who are opposing the interests of the citizens of Indianapolis. You are therefore out of order, Mr. Shiel." Wild cheers followed this ruling, but it did not seem to have any effect upon Mr. Shiel. His arms continued their gyrating and his voice came out louder than ever.

"Mr. Chairman," he cried, "as a citizen of Indianapolis-," but the cries of the crowd were so loud his further remarks could not be heard, although it was plainly seen from the stage that his hands and tongue were still doing their full daty. At this Mr. Kern borrowed a cane from a man on the stage and began pounding a table

for order. "This is a lawful assemblage, called for a particular purpose, and those in charge will maintain their right to control the meeting and keep order. This meeting shall not be broken up by those opposed to its purpose. I will maintain order here if it requires a

call for the assistance of the police.' Most of what Mr. Kern said could not b heard by any except those on the stage en account of the howls that were directed toward Shiel, who was still standing and going through the motions of a jumpingjack in the hands of the omnipresent small

"RHODY" SHIEL JEERED OUT. "Put him out!" "Call the police!" "He's got ne right in here!" and many other cries were heard from all parts of the house. It was plainly evident then that there were no negative votes in the house on the question of the adoption of the resolution, for it seemed that every man in the house jumped to his feet at once and hurled remarks at poor, unfortunate "Rhody." But "Rhody" was not to be so easily put out. For some time he maintained his position, at the same time maintaining his gyrations which he meant for gestures to accompany his words, which he himself could scarcely hear. Finally the fire of shouts became too hot for him and ne began to move toward the aisle and then toward the door of the house, all the time continuing nis shouts. Occasionally those on the stage could hear the words "Mr. Chairman," as he waved his hands

n the air and turned his head backward his march to the door, but that was drown the rest of his remarks. His exit was not triumphal, although accompanied by a great blare of trumpets, so to speak. Quiet was once more restored and the business of the evening continued for a time, but after the last speaker of the evening had finished D. B. Shideler asked for recognition. His request was properly made and Mr. Kern said:

"As I said before, this meeting was called for those who favor Senate bill No. 61. If you have anything to say in favor of that bill I see no reason why you should not say it; otherwise you are out of order.' It was apparent before that his remarks would not be in favor of the bill, and the crowd began the same tactics that were employed to get rid of Shiel, but Mr. Shideand auditorium. Thousands of visitors are ler held his ground. There were cries of "Put him out," but to this Mr. Shideler responded that no one would dare attempt gentleman's build. He finally took his seat profestations? There is something catchy and the meeting adjourned.

'RHODY" AT VERNER'S WINE SUP-This action of "Rhody" Shiel recalls some

other things that may give a little light the street-car octopus. In November, 1894, the election of the new members, Verner since become so noted. The invited guests 'Rhody" Shiel was one of the guests. He was not a member of the Legislature, and so must have been included in the term 'friend." He was an important friend, too, if the words of one of the senators present prove anything. This senator was apand asked why he permitted himself to be is giving fairly good service. dragged into such doubtful company and why he accepted a favor from a man who senator remarked that he accepted the ine did not know the dinner was given by the street-car company, for he had been invited by "Rhody" Shiel, and didn't know the company had anything to do with the matter. It is also recalled that Mr. Shiel has been a constant caller at the street-car headquarters at the Denison, and that he During the course of his speech Flavius ily. A combination of individuals makes up lives in this city.

something reflecting on the character and a concentration of pure and good motives. integrity of General Harrison on account | One of the evils of all corporations is the of the fact that General Harrison is counsel for the street-car company. Before the bility. crowd fully grasped his meaning he was cheered, but when the climax of his senfull import of it the hisses were louder than the cheers. Just before the meeting adjourned J. E. McGettigan arose and asked | which the company did its dirty work. to be permitted to say a few words. He in the words of one of the speakers which | ing the minds of the people from the real reflected strongly upon the integrity of a issue, which is simply whether the city or man highly honored and respected in this the company will own and control the community, as well as all over the United | streets of the city. I see the earmarks of sentiment that those present wished to go "While the gentleman is not exactly in order." said Chairman Kern, "I think he should be heard. This is not a political litical prejudice to creep into it and control ferred to, and I think they will accept the motion of Mr. McGettigan by consent.' out the latter part of the remarks of the

STRONG SPEECHES MADE.

The Board of Trade Resolutions

Unanimously Adopted. B. Curtis, who announced its purpose, and also announced the election by the citizens' committee of the following officers of the committee: President, John W. Kern; secretary, Albert Lieber; sergeant-at-arms, W. F. C. Golt. After performing this perfunctory duty Mr. Curtis turned the meeting over to Mr. Kern as chairman. Mr. Kern said, in substance:

"I consider it a very great honer to preside over such a representative body of men. This meeting has been called in aid | bill No. 61 and House bill No. 443, which are of the street-car bill now pending in the Legislature, which is designed to give this city control of its streets. It is also called lows to congratulate the senators from Marion county for their manly and patriotic fight first to the last, and of the large crowd on the floor of the Senate and in the com- Street-railroad Company, involving the ocpresent there were only two who expressed | mittee for this bill, in which we are all so | with them and will give them all the assistance possible.

"Leading men of all political parties are here to enter the battle together and stick capital and workman stand side by side in the battle. We are here to discuss matters of interest to every man, woman and child in the city. Thirty years ago a weak corporation came knocking at the gates of this city for admission. It was given life by the State, but that was all the State gave it, for it was provided that before it could enter any city and do business must get the proper authority from the Council of that city. It gave the company the right to accept the terms and the Council the right to make terms. So this little corporation came knocking and humbly begging the Council to name its own terms, which the Council did in an ordinance passed Jan. 18, 1864, saying, 'We will lease you our streets if you will agree to the terms in this ordinance,' Principal among those terms was the fact that the life of the contract was to be thirty years. The Council gave this little weak company rights of great value and did not ask single thing in return. All it asked was should be vacated. I have said before, and I repeat it now, that if the Citizens' Streetrailroad Company had said at that time: 'Let us in your gates and we will remain there forever; we will never pave between the tracks, and we will bear no part of the public burden,' there would not have been a man in the city who would have said

You have seen the 'paving between the tracks' claim pass out; you have seen the time extended seven years without consideration; you have seen the grasping power of this corporation in municipal affairshow it seemed at one time to own the City Council and demand and get what wanted; you have seen its efforts to use the same means to fasten itself upon the city through the Legislature. Thirty years ago it was a humble corporation; now it is a great, bloated, dropsical corporation-I say dropsical avvisedly, for I have in mind the immense quantity of water that has

been absorbed in its tissues. (Cheers.) REPUDIATING THEIR CONTRACT. "They insist that they have a right to repudlate all that part of the contract that binds them and enforce all that binds the city. They pressed their claim so strongly a federal judge has said that, notwithstanding the fact that this is a contract and that the city has a legal right to control its streets, the Cnoucil has no light to make a term of thirty years in it; contracts. Judge Baker held differently. Some day, when the matter gets through a higher court, it will be decided which judge is

right, but it will not take you long to decide the matter as a case of equity. (Cheers.) "Now we have another phase of the question. The people of this city for the time being admit that the decision of that learned judge is correct and that the remedy is with the Legislature. They go to the Legislature and ask that the remedy be plied and are met with the argument that they should go to the courts and settle the question; that it is not a thing for the Legislature while the matter is pending in court. I tell you a fight is being waged by the street-car company in the Legislature by the side of which all its other battles sink into insignificance. I question no man's right to fight me in a manly, open way, but I do question the right of a man to fight me in a dishonorable way. they have employed a man to go to the Legislature and bring the silver question into this case! (Laughter.) How do they do it? They tell the silver men down there that most of the men who favor this bill are gold bugs and tell them that if the silver ause is ever to triumph, the silver men must hang together on all points. The wine suppers of Mr. Verner have become famous. and every man who attends them has a white cross on his back to indicate the fact to the people of this city. They have even tried to bring the race question into this fight. I merely mention these things to show to what desperate means the managers of the company have gone to maintain their hold on the streets of the city. "Then there are honest men who, without knowing it, are helping along the cause of the company. These men have started the argument that the bill that passes should contain a clause for 3-cent fares. men do not know that any amendment to this bill at this stage will mean that there will be no legislation, and while they are perfectly honest in their expressions, they have given the company another point, Now, the company has suddenly discovered that it has a great desire to give 3-cent fares and to pave between its tracks, but must have legislation giving it authority to do so! What do you think of that? Do t, which was quite evident, considering the you believe the company is sincere in these about this, but remember that this bill gives the Council the same and more power to control the fares than " ever had. Don't be led away by side issues and thus defeat the whole thing, but stand firm on the main question and win this life-and-death strugde with the company that claims the right to enter Meridian or Delaware street and take possession at any time it may choose.

REV. R. V. HUNTER'S SPEECH. Chairman Kern then introduced Rev. R. V. Hunter, with the remark that he thing of value to say on such subjects, Mr. were the friends of the company and such | Hunter said he was willing to give the commembers of the Legislature as would ac- pany credit for giving fairly good service cept an invitation from such a source. except on some lines about 6 o'clock in the grasping, but he could not see, he said, why | Sulgrove and John Coburn. He enlisted the city should give the company everyproached by a man who was a real friend | thing in sight simply because the company

There is nothing in this bill." he "that jeopardizes the rights of the comhad such notorious work under way. This pany, If it cannot afford to pay a reasonable sum for the privileges it enjoys, then | He again entered the second auditor's office let it give up those privileges to some company that can. (Cheers.) We want nothing that is not just, but we want justice and engaged in business. During recent and are determined to have it." (Cheers.) Dr. Flavius J. Van Vorhis was the next speaker. "We must always remember one | in the poultry business. thing," he began, "that a corporation has

Van Vorhis had the bad taste to say a concentration of bad qualities as well as freedom of restraint of personal responsi-Dr. Van Vorhis took up a circular that

was distributed among those present at the tence came so as to give the audience the door of the opera house, purporting to be "The Central Labor Union's Position," and said it was a sample of the manner in "This circular," he said, "was written in asked the indulgence of the meeting for the office of the street-car company by an intruding himself at that time, but said employe of the street-car company, and is he did not believe the sentiment expressed one of the means of the company of divert-

States and the world, honored even by his | the company all over it. I have no doubt it enemies for his strict integrity, was the was printed at the expense of the company. If the men whose names are signed out as an expression of the meeting. He | to this do not know any better they are to therefore asked to move that such senti-ment was not indersed by the meeting. be pitied; if they do know better-well, such action would be the death knell of any other organization. I. S. Gordon was introduced by the chairman. He spoke briefly of the fact that on meeting and we should not allow any po- many improved streets the pavement includes the street-car track, and that the our actions. I do not believe the people citizens owning the abutting property have here indorse the portion of the speech re- been compelled to pay not only for the improvement between the tracks, but for an extra ballast under the tracks. The yells of "consent" almost drowned railroad corporations," he said, "buy their right of way and grade and build their own chairman, and it was plainly shown that | tracks, and I cannot see where is any jus-

the sentiment of Mr. Van Vorhis was not tice in this company coming in here and indorsed. getting the streets for nothing and then compelling the people of the city to ballast their tracks. This would not be tolerated any place else. In front of my place of business is a street-car track that was ballasted at the expense of the property owners two years ago, and since that time The meeting was called to order by James | there has never been a street-car on the track."

BOARD OF TRADE RESOLUTIONS Mr. Gorden then offered a resolution, which he explained had been adopted by the legislative committee of the Board of Trade. He first explained that the Board of Trade is not a political or factional organization, but represents the business of the city, and that all matters were considered from a purely unselfish standpoint, looking solely to the interests of the city as a whole. The resolution indorses Senate identical, and are the bills over which the fight is being made. The resolution was

adopted by a unanimous vote, and is as fol-"Whereas. The complicated conditions and grave questions now existing between the city of Indianapolis and the Citizens' cupancy of our streets and rights of the city to dispose of her privileges by franchise or otherwise, with the open and unquestions that have long been in controversy and closely affect the growth, prosperity and well being of our city Whereas, It is conceded by all and beyond dispute that the only power which

olis, restore her rights and again place her in possession of her streets and highways and finally settle these grave issues in the spirit of fairness to all is vested in the General Assembly. Therefore, be it "Resolved. That it is the sense of this cmmittee, speaking for itself, that Senate bill No. 61 or House bill No. 443, relating to the regulation of street car companies in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants should be passed without delay, and this committee earnestly urges the Legislature to take im-

can afford relief to the city of Indianap-

possible moment MR. RAPPAPORT'S REMARKS. Philip Rappaport was the last speaker. He was cheered many times for his witty remarks, especially for his play on the words of Shakspeare. His remarks in full

mediate action on these measures and pass

either Senate or House bill at the earliest

"I am ashamed of the conditions which make it necessary that I and others have to stand here, speaking for the rights of community against a corporation which owes everything that it is and has to the good will of this community and which draws every cent of its income from this community. I am ashamed and feel it as a humiliation that it became necessary to call this meeting, because we have actual cause to fear that the lawmakers of this State will support the street-railroad company against the citizens of this com-

"I feel ashamed because there are even citizens of this community who owe their name and fame and influence to the sunport and good will of the citizens and now use their name and fame and influence against the interests of their fellow-citizens. I have not much to say, my friends. I do not deem it necessary to go into the details of the bill before the Legislature. I do not deem it necessary because there are no equities, none whatever, on the side of the street-railroad company.

This company entered into a contract with the city. Shylockwise it stood upon the contract when it found that it was in its interests to do so. It fought against that contract and is fighting against it now, because the city intends to stand upon it and guard her interests. The company had a franchise for a definite period. every step which the company took, at the outlay of every cent, it knew when the franchise would terminate and knew that every minute of time after that its occupaion of our streets would be unlawful. anybody acts with full knowledge of consequences, he cannot complain of the actual coming of these consequences. in the courts through learned counsel that | the company has found a judge who decided that a thirty years' contract is not a thirty years' contract. I have nothing to say against the judge, especially nothing against his integrity. I cannot understand his decision, but Brutus-I beg your pardon mean the judge, is an honorable man. was taught in school that thirty means three times ten. The judge says it means perpetuity, but the judge is an honorable

> "The Constitution of the State of Indiana forbids the passage of laws impairing the obligations of a contract. A United States udge, however, seems to stand higher than the Constitution of Indiana. He changes a contract for thirty years into a contract for a period that has the rubber-like quality of indefinite extension, but the judge is an

> "I have been out of the law practice for fifteen years and my law-mind has turned into a lay mind, my law sense has turned into common sense. This is probably the reason why I cannot understand why a contract which has expressly been made for thirty years is really a contract forever. Perhaps I could if I were a judge. Be that, however, as it may, all that we really ask of the Legislature is, that it set down the arithmetic rule that three times ten is thirty and not a figure with a tail of ciphers of indefinite length. For a Legislature which has established the quadrature of the

> circle this problem should not present particularly great difficulties. "But, seriously, it is my impression that we are actuated by the fear of corruption and dishonesty, and in this age of corporation-ridden communities, seeing everywhere the subtle hands and influences of corporations, such fear is well justified, although I hope that it may prove groundless in this particular case. Let it be said that the citizens of Indianapolls stand upon their right to manage the affairs of their city reasonable and just towards everybody, even towards the street-railroad company but also toward their own city and toward themselves. And let it be understood that their cause is so thoroughly just that no man who does not willfully close his eyes can fail to see the justness of our cause. wherefore he who finds the deplorable courage to stand up against our demands, to deny us justice and dwarf the ends of communal self-government, he who is ready to hand us over to a corporation stained with fraud, a corporation which has cheated thousands with its watered and diluted stock, a corporation which deserves not the shadow of sympathy, will be tattooed for-

VETERAN OF TWO WARS.

Death of Maj. Gilmore Jordan, an "Old Seminary Boy."

Maj. Gilmore Jordan, a veteran of both the Mexican and the civil wars, died vester-North Capitol avenue. Pneumohia was the cause of death. He took a slight cold a week ago and four days ago was confined to his bed. His age and lack of vitality made him a quick victim to the disease.

Mai, Gilmore Jordan was born in Pittsburg Nov. 16, 1824, and came to this city when twelve years of age. He was known as one of the "old Seminary boys" and was associated with William Wallace, Berry early in the Mexican war and rose to the rank of major. He afterward served in government offices at Washington and held a position in the second auditor's office when the civil war broke out. He again entered the ranks and was in the Army of the Potomac, rising to the rank of captain. at the close of the war and remained there until 1873, when he came to this city again years he was not engaged actively in business but assisted his son, Arthur Jordan,

Major Jordan leaves a wife and four chilno excuse for existence except that it bene- dren. Arthur Jordan, Mrs. Emory Baxter has been seen on more than one occasion fits the public. The people create them for and Mrs. T. W. Sherwood, of this city, and coming from the headquarters of the street- the benefit of all. A corporation is not nec. Mrs. Dow McClain, of Kansas City. essarily bad, but they become bad very eas- | Phineas Jordan, a brother of Major Jordan,